

(مقاله مروری)

## مسمومیت‌ها و اوردوز دارویی

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### چکیده

سالانه هزاران مورد مرگ در اثر مسمومیت‌های دارویی در دنیا گزارش می‌شوند. مسمومیت‌های تصادفی عمدتاً در بچه‌ها و بزرگ سالان بالای ۵۰ سال رخ می‌دهند، در صورتی که مسمومیت عمدی مثلاً از نوع خود مسموم سازی یا خودکشی بیش تر در سنین نوجوانی و جوانی دیده می‌شود. فهم الگوی مسمومیت‌ها به پیش‌گیری از آن‌ها خصوصاً کاهش وقوع موارد خودکشی، کمک شایانی می‌کند. ضمناً کاهش موارد مسمومیت‌های اتفاقی و سایر انواع مسمومیت‌ها مثل مسمومیت‌های ناشی از شغل نیز کمک می‌کند. اغلب مواد شیمیایی، بالقوه قادر به ایجاد مسمومیت می‌باشند خصوصاً اگر در شرایط مناسبی برای بروز آثار خود قرار گیرند. یکی از این شرایط مصرف خارج از حدود دوزهای توصیه شده است. در واقع در مورد داروها خصوصاً مصرف بیش از حد یا اوردوز می‌تواند سبب بروز آثار سمی شود. به عبارت دیگر در دوزهای بالاتر از حد معمول دیگر داروها نقش درمانی نداشته و به عنوان سم تلقی می‌شوند. اصلاح این نگاه در جامعه و نیز استفاده از ابزار موثر آموزش و تثبیت مراکز اطلاع رسانی سموم و مسمومیت‌ها، در کاهش مرگ و میر و آسیب‌های اجتماعی ناشی از داروها و سموم می‌تواند نقش بسیار موثر و جدی داشته باشند.

واژه‌های کلیدی: مسمومیت دارویی، مسمومیت شیمیایی، مسمومیت اتفاقی، خود مسموم سازی، خودکشی، مسمومیت اطفال.

### مقدمه

Overdose

/

[ ]

%

%

[ ]

( )

(Poisoning) .[ ] [ ]

(Accidental)

(Deliberate) .[ ]

(Suicide )

(Criminal, homicidal)

(Potency) .[ ] %  
%  
.[ ]

) ( )  
( ) ( ) [ ]  
) ( )

(Chronic)

[ ]  
(Acute)

(Supra  
acute)

( )

**مسمومیت‌های حاد و کشنده**

Poison

[ ]

(Paracelsus)

[ ]

[ ]

علل مسمومیت

(Poisoning deaths)

[ ]

[ ]

(Oleander)

[ ]

[ ]

[ ]

(Route of exposure)

(Route of absorption)

[ ]

[ ]

% %

[ ]

[ ]

[ ]

/ /

/ /

(unintentional / undetermined)

%

[ ]

[ ]

%

%

(Hallucinogens)

(Stimulants)

(overdose)

Crack

/ )

[ ]

Crack

[ ] (

Crack

Crack .

(Illicit drugs)

[ ]

تأثير جنس و مسموميت

[ - ]

OTC

[ ]

]

[

[ ]

[ ]

[ ]

[ ]

% /

[ ]

OCP

[ - ]

[ ]

( )

[ ]

### مسمومیت‌ها و سن

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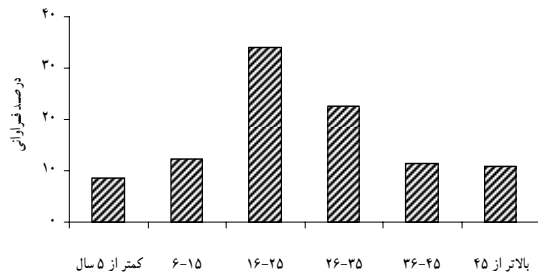
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گروه‌های سنی (سال)

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شکل ۱. فراوانی (%) موارد مسمومیت در ارتباط با سن، مطالعه مسمومیت در شمال کشور طی سال‌های ۱۹۹۷ الی ۲۰۰۰، تعداد موارد مسمومیت؛ ۱۷۵۱ (مطالعه مقدم نیا و عبدالهی، ۲۰۰۲).

[ ]

[ ]

( )

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(% / % / )

[ ]

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[ ]

[ -

[ ]

مسمومیت با داروها:

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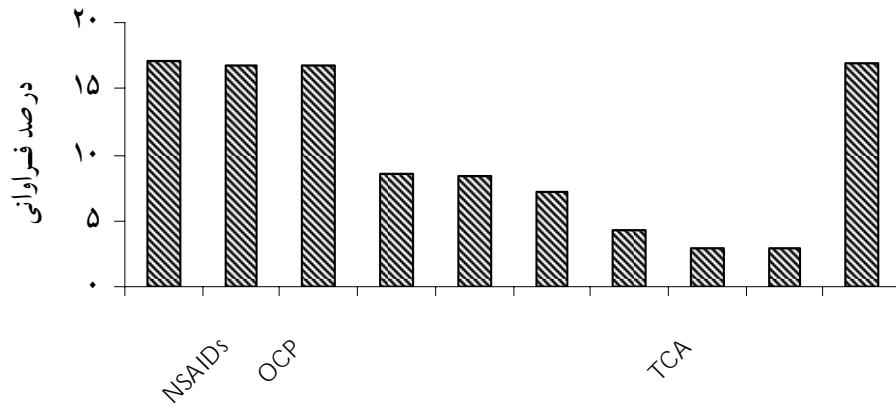
عوامل ایجاد مسمومیت

% /

[ ] ( )

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مسمومیت با مواد غیر دارویی و شیمیایی



عوامل ایجاد مسمومیت

) :TCA :OCP :NSAIDs (%)

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HIV

CNS



Adverse )

[ ]

(drug reaction

[ ]

[ ]

[ ]

(FDA)

[ ]

[ ]

Genomics

( )

Bioinformatics

Proteomics

[ ]

(Imaging)

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## منابع

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## نتیجه گیری

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